1—View of the commencement exercises at West Point while Secretary of War Hurley was presenting commissions to the 241 members of the graduating class. 2—Parade of the last French troops of the Army of Occupation through the streets of Trier before their return to France. 3—Col. Sir Henry Yole of England arriving at New York to take charge of European exhibits for the Century of Progress exposition in Chicago.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Ambassador Morrow's Victory in New Jersey and What It May Mean.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

NEW JERSEY'S Republican primary was the most interesting event of the week, and its repercussions will continue to be felt for many months. Dwight W. Morrow's victory in the contest for the senatorial nomination was more than decisive—it was overwhelming. The ambassador to Mexico had a plurality over Franklin Fort and Joseph S. Frelinghuysen of approximately 300,000. There was a fourth candidate for the short and long terms, as was Mr. Morrow—John A. Kelley—but his vote was negligible.

Morrow's tremendous showing naturally stirred up immediate speculation as to whether he would be Mr. Hoover's rival for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1932, which had been more than suggested several weeks previously by Governor Stokes of New Jersey and President Hibben of Princeton. Some political observers thought this would be forced on him, while others were certain that he would support Hoover at that time and wait four years longer for his chance at the *greater* honor. Immediately after the result of the primary was known, President Hoover caused this official announcement to be issued:

"The White House will give every possible support to the Republican nominee to be named by the senate from New Jersey. The President and the administration have every confidence that Mr. Dwight Morrow will be the next senator from New Jersey."

Some Republican leaders interpreted the President's move as a covert plan intended to cause Mr. Morrow to feel so friendly to Mr. Hoover that he will discourage the activity of admirers booming him for the Presidency. Senator Blaine of Wisconsin, however, voiced the views of the wet leaders, said "it indicates a cautious step in the direction of a liberal attitude on the Eighteenth amendment."

MORROW made his campaign as an advocate of repeal of the Eighteenth amendment and the return of liquor control to the individual states. Fort, who was badly beaten, ran as a pronounced dry. But the wets, in their rejoicing, should take into consideration the facts that New Jersey is admittedly a wringing wet state, and that Morrow probably would have been victorious even if he had not said a word on the liquor question. The Anti-Saloon league said the nomination of a wet in New Jersey was no more significant than the nomination in Maine. "The phenomenal interest in the nomination of one next to replace another," said the league, "is probably on the theory that Mr. Morrow may become the national wet leader to restore the liquor traffic. If so, it is a vain wet hope, because Mr. Morrow has no plans to solve the liquor problem."

In this connection it is interesting to read that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York will run for re-election on a wet platform and that the Democratic party's state liquor plank will be much stronger than a mere declaration for light wines and beer.

Democrats of New Jersey nominated State Senator Alexander C. Simpson as Mr. Morrow's opponent and feel that he has some chance of success.

In Minnesota the senatorial fight among the Republicans was rather warm but Thomas D. Schall, the blind senator, easily defeated Gov. Theodore Christianson and John P. Seth. Elmer Holdale was the unopposed Democratic nominee.

Maine Republicans nominated Congressman Wallace H. White, Jr., for senator, giving him about 9,000 more votes than former Gov. Ralph M. Brewster received.

Prohibition was not an important factor in either of these primaries.

PRESIDENT HOOVER signed the tariff bill on Tuesday, and the new duties went into effect at midnight.

Not Worried

Morden, England. — Parrot disease brings no fear to the healthy cockatoo parrot that has been a pet in the household of Mrs. Mary Martin for more than 50 years.

The first Mississippi and Ohio river steamboat left Pittsburgh on October 14, 1811.

No pictures were made of the Chief Executive affixing his name to the act, and no cheers were heard anywhere over this culmination of many months of work by congress. The plain truth is that the tariff measure does not please anyone in or out of congress and it is especially obnoxious to nearly all foreign nations. Maybe it was the best compromise that could be fixed up, and if there is a rebirth of prosperity in the United States during the next two years the Republican party may not suffer from the act. Of course the Democrats and the radical Republicans who opposed the measure think otherwise.

Senator Borah started out immediately to force the President to make use of the flexible tariff provision which Mr. Hoover had indorsed. He introduced a resolution, which was adopted by the senate, directing the tariff commission to investigate differences in cost of production and report at the earliest practicable date on shoes, furniture, cement, and a number of agricultural implements. To this list Senator Hiram Bingham (Conn.) by an amendment added bells, wire fence, and wire netting.

Protests of foreign nations against the new tariff continued to pour into Washington, coming last week from Germans, Czechs, Spaniards and Cubans. The French are very indignant over the American duties, but Ambassador Edge issued a soothing communique stating that they would have no serious effect upon French exports to the United States.

COINCIDENT with the signing of the new tariff bill came a tremendous slump in prices on the stock exchanges and serious declines in the prices of grains, cotton and live stock. With slight recoveries, the slump continued for several days. Whether this was a genuine result of the new tariff rates or due to manipulation was a question, but generally the victims were assured by their brokers that the tariff was to blame. Congressman Wood of Indiana, chairman of the house appropriations committee, said the selling movement was staged by moneyed interests and importers who wished to make a political play against the tariff. He said he was making an investigation and expected to be able to prove what interests and what individuals promoted the downward manipulation.

ANY doubt that the senate foreign relations committee would report favorably on the London naval treaty was removed when that body, by a vote of 4 to 14 defeated Senator Pittman's motion that the committee withhold disposition of the treaty until the President should submit all the correspondence and other documents pertaining to the negotiations which the committee had requested and the President had refused to do. Senators Johnson, Moses, Shipstead and Robinson of Indiana voted for the motion. Chairman Borah said he would report the treaty with the simple recommendation that it be ratified, without giving reasons therefor. It was understood Reed and Robinson of Arkansas, who were delegates to the London conference, would submit an other report telling why the part should be ratified. Senator Johnson made use of a nation-wide radio hookup to present to the country his reasons for opposing the treaty.

REAR ADMIRAL RICHARD E. Byrd came home last week to receive the plaudits of his fellow countrymen for his achievements in Antarctic exploration. The bark City of New York brought him to the metropolis where the Eleanor Bolling the other ship of his expedition, was waiting at quarantine, and the two vessels were escorted up the bay by innumerable craft and many airplanes. The welcome to New York was characteristic of that city—Grover Whalen was the mayor's committee, a marine pageant, a procession up Broadway with soldiers, sailors and marines, an address by Mayor Walker at the city hall and a presentation of medals. And all of it nearly smothered in ticker tape. With Admiral Byrd rode his wife, who had gone out in a tug to meet him. After the official doings Chancellor Brown of New York university conferred an honorary degree on the explorer.

93, but Has No Gray Hairs

Rochester.—Thomas A. Burchill is ninety-three years old, a Civil war veteran, former sailor, policeman and fireman, but he hasn't a single gray hair.

In 1920 there were over fifty-two thousand blind people in the United States.

ABED 40 YEARS AS RESULT OF VOW

Quarrel Over Will Sends Woman to Couch.

Council Bluffs, Iowa.—Mrs. Mary Wickham of Tipton, Iowa, whose will leaving all her property to the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Watch Tower and Tract society has just been filed for probate, spent forty years in bed as the result of a vow.

The property came to Mrs. Wickham on the death of her husband, and it was because Mr. Wickham had not willed to her all his property that she took to her bed and remained there.

Forty-five years ago Mrs. Wickham came from England to marry Mr. Wickham. She asked him to make a will leaving her all his property. He refused, and his will left her only the legal one-third of his estate.

The controversy grew warm. One day, at the close of a particularly violent quarrel, Mrs. Wickham said:

"I'm going to bed, and I'm going to stay there until you give in."

"Well, you'll stay there the balance of your life," answered the husband.

Mrs. Wickham went to bed that same day. The controversy continued for twenty-five years. Then Wickham died, Mrs. Wickham did not attend the funeral. She stayed in bed.

Once Mrs. Wickham decided to get up and take over some shares of the estate. But she discovered that during the years she had spent in bed the securities had withered. She was unable to walk. She got back into bed and stayed there.

During the first twenty years Mrs. Wickham was cared for by neighbors who dropped in every day. Then she turned against these friends and refused to have anything to do with them. After the death of Wickham she hired a companion.

There are no near relatives, and it is unlikely that the will giving her share of the estate to the Watch Tower and Tract society will be contested.

Coventry Irate; Other Towns to Filch Godiva

Coventry, England.—Coventry is trying to filch Lady Godiva and the folks here are mighty angry.

Years ago, so the story goes, the fair damsel clad only in long tresses, rode a white horse through the streets of this country village to free the citizens from debt.

Coventry, it must be remembered, takes her heroes and heroines seriously as well as commercially. So they celebrate her memory every 10 years or so.

All was well until last year Dudley, a neighboring town, held a Godiva procession, declaring the comely rider once owned property there.

The good people here gasped. Now it is announced Shrewsbury and Manchester also will have Godiva processions this summer.

Their reasons, if any, are not known.

"Imitation may be the sincerest form of flattery, but surely these towns have some historical episode which they could reproduce," said H. Keith Moulton, secretary of the Coventry hospital carnival committee, which arranged the last Godiva celebration here.

Frenchman Sues Rival Who Evaded Marriage

Paris.—A French banker who agreed to divorce his middle-aged wife in order that she could marry a handsome Russian of whom she had become enamored, and then became angry when the young lover failed to carry out his part of the contract, has filed a suit in the civil courts against his rival, claiming $15,000 damages.

CHINA'S internecine war is running true to form. According to the dispatches from the Orient, the Nationalists are winning one day and the northern alliance of rebels the next. Anyhow, they are doing a lot of fighting and the casualties are heavy. The rebels have seized the customs house at Tientsin and have appointed as customs commissioner Lennox Simpson, an English writer better known by his pen name of "Putnam Weale." The government at Nanking was trying to divert imports from Tientsin to ports under its control.

WITH Jolly Manto again the premier, the government of Rumania under King Carol seems to be solidly established. Manto now says he and the regency knew in advance that Carol was to return and gave consent, and indeed he claims that the coup was engineered by him. The young king is planning his coronation in October and has sent invitations to all the crowned heads and presidents of Rumania's World war allies to attend the event.

WILLIAM S. BROCK and Edward W. P. Schlee, two of America's best known aviators, established a new cross-continent non-stop record last week by flying from Jacksonville, Fla., to San Diego, Calif., in 13 hours, 55 minutes and 30 seconds. They started the return trip almost immediately and landed at Jacksonville with an elapsed time for the round trip of 31 hours and 58 minutes. The latter record was clouded by the fact that on the eastward flight they had to stop at Tallulah, La., for fuel.

(©, 1930, Western Newspaper Union.)

Cow Bites 40 Persons

Belgrade, Jugoslavia.—A cow bitten by a mad dog ran amuck near the village of Esseog, biting everyone within reach. Forty victims were taken to a hospital, some with hydrophobia.

Truth is possible only in him who has faith, and faith only to him who has vision.

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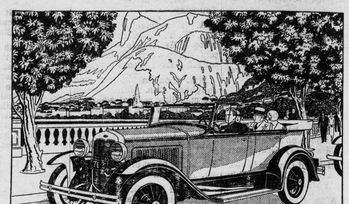
Specially designed springs and four Houdaille double-acting hydraulic shock absorbers contribute to the riding comfort of the new Ford



THE NEW FORD PHAETON

OVE of the fine things about driving the new Ford is the way it takes you over the miles without strain or fatigue.

Mentally you are at ease because you are sure of the mechanical performance of the car. No matter how long the trip, or rough or devious the roadway, you know it will bring you safely, quickly to the journey's end.

Through thickest traffic, up steepest hills, along the open road, you will drive with security and confidence because the new Ford is so alert and capable and so easy to operate and control.

The steering wheel responds readily to a light touch. Gears shift smoothly and silently. Brakes take hold quickly and firmly even on rain-swept streets. Unusual acceleration, speed and power are especially appreciated in emergencies. A space but little longer than the car itself is all you need for parking.

These features amplify the mechanics of driving and, together with reliability, add a great deal to the mental comfort of motoring.

Physically, too, you will feel fresh and relaxed in the new Ford because it is such a roomy, easy-riding car.

The restful, well-upholstered seats invite you to sit back and relax and enjoy the panorama of the passing miles. Steadily, evenly you travel along because of the specially designed springs and the four Houdaille *double-acting* hydraulic shock absorbers. They cushion the car against hard jolts and bumps, reduce bouncing, and smooth your path along every highway.

See the nearest dealer and have him take you for a demonstration ride in the new Ford. Then you will know, from your own experience, that it brings you everything you want in an automobile at an unusually low price.

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Roadster	$435
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Convertible Cabriolet	625
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The Peoples National Bank makes a specialty of meeting the banking requirements of the farmers of this district, and its service is friendly, intelligent and complete.

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No Electricity—No Gas. Only Kerosene Oil.

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TIMES-VIRGINIAN

THURSDAY JUNE 26, 1930

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Display Advertisements ..... 50c per inch first insertion and 25c per inch for each subsequent insertion.

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TO BANISH TYPHOID FEVER

Two more cases of Typhoid fever have been reported in the Southside Health District. One of these is a white woman in Prince Edward County and the other a colored boy of fifteen years in Lunenburg County. The present prospects are that both will recover after some weeks of illness. The danger for themselves and their nurses, and expensive doctor bills. They are fortunate to escape with their lives.

The cause and prevention of Typhoid are well known and the knowledge needs only be applied to eradicate the disease altogether. The disease is caused only by germs that inhabit the human body and are discharged in the wastes from it. If these wastes were disposed of in such a way that they could not get into drinking water and be carried by flies or soiled hands to milk or food or otherwise reach the mouths of those who are susceptible to the disease there would be no more typhoid. The sanitary privy is the best known method for prevention of typhoid, and at the same time it would prevent dysentery, the intestinal worms and other affections.

But the whole community must practice sanitation in order to secure a slight benefit in it, and sanitation is too slow when typhoid fever is actually present. Vaccination also prevents typhoid fever, and may be practiced by the individual without regard to action of the other people in his community.

Typhoid has been almost completely eradicated from the United States Army by sanitation and vaccination. Every soldier is immunized by three injections of three years until he has been vaccinated three times, after which he is considered immune for life. Typhoid in the army will not take chances. If the soldier who has been vaccinated three times will not submit to duty that makes the risk of exposure to typhoid very great, he is quickly transferred. There is no danger whatsoever in typhoid vaccine and usually the reaction is very slight.

Let all of us in the Southside District bring out homes up to the Four Point Standard of the State Health Department, and get vaccinated against typhoid and have no more of it.

W. A. BRUMFIELD, Director.

WHAT SCHOOL MARKS MEAN

What George gets on his school report is of interest not only to him but to his parents and friends as well. But more than the report itself, a proper interpretation of its marks is the issue of real importance. What do "A" on arithmetic, "Very Good" on history, "Satisfactory" on conduct, signify to George, his teacher and parents? Some discussion of the understanding on this point of general interest is desirable.

"Teachers' Marks and the Marking System" is the title of a new bulletin, the result of careful research by a competent staff, on the marking system in the schools. A discussion of the examination of the marking system, the results of a survey is suggested and constructive progress are the principal subjects discussed. It is designed to assist school administrator, teacher and parent—and, lest we forget, George himself.

Readers of The Times may borrow a copy of this study for the cost of postage by sending this notice or a postal card request to the Extension Department, University, Virginia.

FIELD MEETING

Wednesday July 2, at 11 o'clock there will be a field meeting on the pasture experiments conducted on the farm of J. R. Horsley, in this County. County Agents and around 500 farmers from seven Counties are expected at this meeting. L. B. Hutcheson, W. H. Byne, G. W. Patteson, J. I. Case and J. G. Bruce, will address the crowd in treatment of pastures and livestock.

It is hoped that farmers of Appomattox will attend this meeting.

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN VIRGINIA

A great reception was tendered Admiral Byrd by Richmond, New York and his home town, Winchester.

Colonel Richard Gilliam, of Bedford, who has been connected with the State Conservation and Development Commission for a year or more, assigned to work relating to the Shenandoah National Park, has been named acting secretary and treasurer of that commission for a six-month period, beginning July 1, succeeding E. C. Fippen, who recently resigned to enter business.

The mangled body of a bridegroom who was coming to claim his bride was found beside the highway near Staffordsville, Giles County. He was St. Clair Moye, aged 26, whose wrecked car on the banks of Walker Creek, showed that he had collided with a tree en route to Pearisburg to join the girl to whom he had been married two days before, Miss Janie Thompson. She had recently graduated from White Gate High School, and it did not become known that they had married until the marriage papers were found on the body.

Frederick Sheckhise, 8-year-old boy fell from a horse last month near staunton, and was seriously hurt, and it was feared, fatally injured, has regained consciousness after twenty-three days in a comatose condition. He is now able to answer questions and take nourishment without use of artificial means. At times during his coma his temperature mounted as high as 106 degrees.

Governor Pollard will formally receive a bust of Lafayette on behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia on Friday, July 3, at Capitol in Richmond. The bust is the gift of the Marquis de Chambrun, descendant of Lafayette, who recently made a visit to Virginia. The Monticello Foundation will be on hand for the occasion.

An appropriation by the Federal government of $4,500,000 for widening and deepening the James River channel from Richmond to its mouth seemed assured when the Senate approved the measure. A conference between the Senate and House must be held, but it is anticipated that the bill will become law in the near future. This appropriation will mean much to the development of the James as a commercial factor in the life of the Commonwealth.

Four young Negroes have been arrested by the Gloucester county authorities charged with shooting Charles W. Seawell, prominent citizen of that county, who was found lying face-downward with his face terribly mangled by bird shot two days after he was wounded by an unknown assailant. Authorities say that the young Negroes, whose ages range from 15 to 22, have confessed the crime, and that robbery was their motive. They have been lodged in jail, and will be given a hearing before the grand jury at the special term beginning July 7.

Garland Smith, convicted in February in Mecklenburg County Circuit Court, of murdering Bernard Puryear, prohibition official, was executed, and sentenced to the electric chair, has been granted a writ of error by the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals. The supreme court will review the evidence in the case, and determine whether or not to confirm the finding of the lower tribunal. Smith was also convicted for the murder of Mack Tuck, another dry officer killed in the same raid.

Virginia game wardens will wear uniforms hereafter, the complete outfit, with the exception of the shirt and shoes, to be furnished them by the State. The uniform is an oxford gray in color, of waterproof and mothproof whipcord, with black cowhide puttees and a Sam Brown belt. The exact types of shirt and shoes to be worn have not been determined. Frank W. Davis, aged recluse, who was cheated of the death he vainly sought through self-imposed starvation, when authorities of Pittsylvania county threatened to send him to the insane asylum at staunton after he had eaten nothing for twenty-six days, has found the solace he desired. He stopped fasting and took nourishment when he saw that he might be put in an asylum, but a few days later he snuffed out his life with a shotgun at his mountain home near Danville.

United State Senator Carter Glass former Secretary of the Treasury, has introduced a bill in the Senate to restrict loans to brokers by national banking associations, and to provide general overhauling of the national banking by the Virginia Senator.

'CAT EYE' ANNIE SAWS WAY OUT OF PRISON

Notorious Burglar Escapes From Auburn.

Auburn, N. Y.—Cat Eye Annie Lillian McDowell—forty-eight—notorious burglar and one of the most elusive characters of the underworld when outside prison walls, escaped from the Auburn women's prison, but prison authorities are doing their best to find her again. Just three weeks after declining to try for freedom with two other inmates who were captured, Annie sawed her way out of her cell and escaped.

Cat Eye, who got her nickname from a peculiar cast to one eye, sawed through the wood around the lock in her cell door and got over the walls in a manner which left prison officials puzzled several hours afterward.

Every Nook Searched.

Only a few days ago she told Warden Frank L. Hecox that Sally Joyce Richards, head bandit of Buffalo, and Amelia Bascom, badger girl of Brooklyn, approached her to get her to join them in their contemplated escape of April 28. Mystified at the offer by this recitation, and puzzled that Cat Eye had turned down the opportunity, prison officials now see her refusal to escape at that time based on a desire to play her old lone wolf game.

At first it was believed that she must still be within the walls, but an extended search of every nook and corner failed to reveal her. Immediately the hunt was started outside the walls by troopers and police throughout the vicinity. Cities throughout the state were asked to be on the lookout for her.

On a previous escape, after 26 hours of freedom, she was found rain-soaked and exhausted, hidden under a pile of logs a mile and a half east of Weedsport, eight miles north of Auburn.

Nearly Died of Pneumonia.

A clew to her whereabouts was provided on that occasion by word of residents in that vicinity who said they had seen a woman near there acting strangely. She had gone without food for 36 hours.

Due to exposure she contracted pneumonia and came near dying. After her recovery she was taken to Matteawan state hospital in the belief that she was becoming insane. Subsequently she was returned here.

The description to the police said she probably wore a blue striped skirt, a blue sweater, black shoes and stockings and a blue hat with brown felt fedora. She was described as 5 feet 6 inches tall, weighing 120 pounds, with medium chestnut hair and light complexion.

Working in the dead of night on her previous escape here, with no tools but a short iron window bar and a spoon, Cat Eye Annie, virtually under the eyes of guards and prison officials, cut a hole through the brick wall at the cell end, with the aid of a plank taken from the gymnasium, scaled a low wall and slid down an improvised blanket rope to freedom. Packages of sweater and shirt and broken brick were found stuffed in a mattress upon which she had pretended to sleep at night.

Her escape was made in the early morning on that occasion.

Style for English Girls Set by Baby Princess

London.—Little Princess Elizabeth, four-year-old daughter of the duke and duchess of York, still rules the fashions of England's nurseries.

Her mother has chosen a particularly pretty wardrobe for the fourth baby in the land, this spring. Once again many of her frocks will be of a soft yellow color, which through its association with her has achieved the name "Princess Betty Yellow."

It is infinitely becoming to her fair-ish golden hair and blue eyes.

There are also to be some picturesque do china dresses with flowered prints. These are short and full, tiny puffed sleeves, and they are expected to create a fashion for other very small young ladies.

For very special occasions, such as receptions, the little princess will be arrayed in a frock that consists entirely of frills—a style which is said to find great favor with her royal highness.

Sailor, in 20 Feet Boat, Will Try to Cross Ocean

Lisbon.—A Portuguese sailor named Macedo left Cima Blanca in a 20-foot cutter to cross the Atlantic to New York, where he expects to arrive in 60 days. He will follow a route which touches the Canary islands, the Barbadoes and Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. The cutter is equipped with three sails, a radio outfit, and six places for a

RESERVE SYSTEM'S DIVIDENDS ANALYZED

Bankers Find Increased Payments to Member Banks Would Be Small Inducement.

Various proposals that member banks in the Federal Reserve System should participate more largely in the net earnings through an increase in the dividend rate above the present fixed 6 per cent "would be a very small financial inducement" to them, it is declared in a recent study of this subject by the Economic Policy Commission of the American Bankers Association. This is shown, the commission says, by a theoretical forecast, on the basis of the past six years, of additional earnings that would be distributed to member banks during the next six years under two plans introduced in bills before the United States Senate.

"The Fletcher bill provides that Federal Reserve bank earnings, after the present 6 per cent dividends to members and completion of a 100 per cent surplus, should all be distributed as extra dividends to the stockholder banks," the report says. "If the earnings of each Federal Reserve bank were distributed among its own members, there would be extra dividends in the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago and San Francisco districts during the next six years, but the other six Federal Reserve Banks would pay annual extras at the following rates: Richmond, 6.06 per cent; Atlanta, 4.60 per cent; St. Louis, 3.50 per cent; Minneapolis, 3.51 per cent; Kansas City, 5.48 per cent; Dallas, 4.83 per cent.

"If the earnings were pooled and paid out to all member banks, dividends each member would receive an average annual extra dividend of .75 per cent. Under this plan no franchise tax as now would be paid by the Federal Reserve Banks to the Federal Government.

Another Plan Analyzed.

"The Glass bill would provide that, after a 6 per cent dividend, one-half the remainder should be paid to member banks as an extra dividend with the residue going to surplus and Federal Government as franchise tax. The average annual extras to members would be as follows: Boston District, 2.51 per cent; New York, .48 per cent; Philadelphia, 2.56 per cent; Cleveland, 2.09 per cent; Richmond, 3.26 per cent; Atlanta, 4.67 per cent; Chicago, 5.20 per cent; St. Louis, 2.03 per cent; Minneapolis, 4.75 per cent; Kansas City, 3.74 per cent; Dallas, 2.31 per cent; San Francisco, 1.87 per cent.

"If these extra funds were pooled the result would be an extra average annual dividend of .73 per cent for each member. Under this plan the system would still pay as now an annual franchise tax, amounting to $1,941,996 on the average."

By way of concrete instance, the report says, a member bank having capital and surplus of $200,000, therefore holding Federal Reserve Bank stock amounting to $6,000 on which it is receiving $360 under the present 6 per cent dividend arrangement, would with the addition of each 1 per cent to the dividend rate receive an additional income of $60 a year.

"If each member bank will figure out for itself the dollar-and-cents gain it would enjoy we are confident it will be agreed that the gains are small as against the economic disadvantages which can be pointed out," it concludes.

Find May Is Bad Month for Shippers of Hogs

East Lansing, Mich.—More hogs die en route to terminal markets during the month of May than in any other month of the year, records of the condition of live stock at the terminals show. A great deal of this loss can be eliminated if the proper precautions are taken when the hogs are loaded.

IF ICHABOD CRANE HAD A FLASHLIGHT

By JOHN G. LONSDALE
President American Bankers Association

WE ALL remember the story of Ichabod Crane and the headless horseman. There was the dark form by the side of the road—thundering hoofs on the Sleepy Hollow highway — and Ichabod fleeing in confused terror before this terrible monster. If Ichabod had only known that his hobgoblin was an inventive rival disguised with a pumpkin head, he would have had a good laugh and gone on with the business of vanquishing his competitor.

John G. Lonsdale

What Ichabod really needed was a modern flashlight. Then he would have discovered the trickery at once. Many business men need the flashlight of analysis to uncover the hobgoblins in their business and then they might sit back and laugh at their fears instead of hesitate to investigate and learn the truth.

At this time, when business and banking are making strenuous efforts to have a clear vision ahead, it is especially important that the power of research and analysis be employed to their fullest extent. When these twin forces of good management have been pressed into service in all fields, I am confident we shall see a further increase of confidence. This, however, I believe business in general has learned the valuable lesson that any prosperity that is not leavened with a little adversity would not seem basically safe or sound.

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This Week

by ARTHUR BRISBANE

Must We Have a Fight?
New Sudden Freezing Idea
Mr. Swope Has a Plan
Why Women Chatter

An English newspaper suggests that Europe should unite against us in an economic boycott, as European countries united against Germany in 1914.

It would be too bad to have an industrial, economical fight. But, fortunately, we are ready for it, if it must come.

The ten billions that we sent to our dear friends in Europe last time would be spent on our own fight this time, and 100 billions more if necessary.

Three American workmen can produce as much steel as ten British workmen.

Ten American automobile mechanics can produce as many automobiles as 100 French, German or British mechanics.

We are meek and peaceful, but if they want a fight, they probably can get it.

News important to storekeepers, farmers and the public describes a new process of freezing foods suddenly, at an extremely low temperature, at degrees below zero, preserving their quality marvellously and indefinitely. Violently sudden freezing prevents formation of crystals and breaking of liquid cells.

Meat, separate steaks, chops, fish, oysters, vegetables, fruits, are instantaneously frozen in transparent packages.

California and Florida might try this sudden freezing process in preserving orange and lemon juice.

Concerning the new process, invented by Clarence Birdseye, packers, farmers, and merchants may obtain information by writing Mr. Chester, president of the General Foods Company, 250 Park ave., New York City.

Mr. Gerard Swope, president of General Electric, plans for future unemployment crises.

In every General Electric works, on a vote of 60 per cent or more of its employes, a trust fund will be organized to meet abnormal conditions of unemployment.

Workers will contribute one per cent of their earnings, the company contributing an equal amount. The company guarantees 5 per cent on the funds accumulated, until such time as unemployment shall make it desirable to utilize the fund for the benefit of idle employees.

The employes will contribute half, the company half, the workers will get all, the company none, a fair arrangement.

King George and Queen Mary, the Prince of Wales, and guests from Windsor Castle were present at the Ascot races recently, when, close to them, Walter Holbein, a bookmaker, was killed in the betting ring by a bolt of lightning. God punishes gamblers in Scotland will say it was punishment for gambling and a warning to the King to keep away from racetracks.

But King George, modern and enlightened, knows that the broker was not killed by a shot from Heaven, but by vaporic electricity, returning from the clouds to earth. He knows that church bells do not drive away lightning, whatever they may do to demons, since great cathedrals and humble little churches are provided with lightning rods, each copper rod pointing upward, emphasizing the fact that nature has no terrors.

The King and Queen went to Ascot again the following day.

German scientists named Friedenthal and Cohen-Sea say "Woman's chattering is physiological, not a default of character. Man's greater secrecy and discretion are due to laziness, not to will power or diplomacy. The female jaw, larynx and vocal cords are set in motion with extraordinary ease, not no man's."

All that is scientific nonsense. Women have chattered more than men because women have lacked serious work when through with bearing children and caring for them. Women with occupation worth while do not chatter.

Madame Curie, for instance, does not chatter.

Sappho did not chatter, her mind was concentrated on poetry. Queen Elizabeth did not chatter. She talked deliberately, with purpose.

Give women something better to do and they won't chatter.

Lloyd George tells MacDonald, Prime Minister, that he will co-operate with the Labor Party in legislation to solve the unemployment problem.

It will be interesting to see what a man as wise as Lloyd George can do to control the law of supply and demand, which seems to rule us all. Hundreds of thousands are idle. Many are insufficiently employed with great wealth that the hundreds of thousands could produce. Raw materials are unlimited. Yet the unemployed cannot be brought in contact with the raw materials and the public need supplied.

Mysterious finance seems to control, and those that control finance understand it as little as its maker understood his Frankenstein monster.

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